

indicated in this area. The aim of this study was to determination of the rates of *Fasciola hepatica* infection in slaughtered livestock in Jahrom during the last 5-years. In this descriptive-retrospective study, all files concerning to slaughtered livestock in Jahrom abattoir from 1386 to 1390 (144232 cases) were investigated and the livestock infected with *Fasciola hepatica* were determined according to desired variables such as the kind and the number of the slaughtered livestock, season and year.

The rate of infection with *Fasciola hepatica* was 3.64% in slaughtered animals in Jahrom, during the last 5-years. The highest and lower prevalence rates were in 1389 (6.32%) and 1386 (2.73%), respectively. The highest and lower infection were in winter of 1389 (7.84%) and in summer of 1386 (2.55%), respectively. The prevalence rate of infection in cattle (10.78%) was greater than in sheep (5.29%) and goat (2.10%).

However, the rate of infection with *Fasciola hepatica* in Jahrom is low during the last 5-years, but it (3.64%) can cause considerable economic losses for stockmen in this region. Therefore, training of stockmen, clearance of the environment from larva stages and periodically treatment of the livestock can play an important role in decreasing of infection.

human cases from Ardabil province, epidemiological studies are needed for determination of prevalence of human infections in Ardabil.

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CHOLEDOCHAL DUCT OBSTRUCTION IN HUMAN BY *FASCIOLA HEPATICA* (CASE REPORT)

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Fascioliasis is a herbivorous parasitic infection that can be transmitted to humans. Human cases are increasingly reported from different countries. In Iran, more of human Fascioliasis has reported from Guilan province but in contrast Ardabil as a province is not known as endemic area.

A 75 years old Iranian woman resident in Germe city, Ardabil province, complained with abdominal pain (right upper quadrant), fever, Icterus, nausea, dark urine and colorless stool referred to Emam Khomeini hospital. After blood examination and sonography of internal organs, the patient was operated for cholecystectomy.

Blood examination showed increased WBC, levels of liver enzymes activity and bilirubin (total & direct), in contrast decreased hemoglobin and abnormality in coagulation tests. Sonography of liver identified common bile duct dilation and high echogenicity in distal part of choledochal duct. In cholecystectomy, the flat leaf shape worms were obtained from site of obstruction and morphological evaluation confirmed *Fasciola hepatica* as cause of choledochal duct obstruction.

Early diagnosis of fascioliasis can prevent from complex and dangerous complications. Considering to reported